Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Since last writing general share business has been unusually quiet; so much so indeed that even the meek and lowly brokers are beginning to look ominously woebegone, and to mildly growl at their hard fates. In two or three stocks, however, some rather important transactions have to be chronicled. China Sugars, after being for weeks past rather under a cloud, have been made the medium of considerable business for cash at 145 and 144, also at 143 for June, 144 for July, and 144 and 145 for August, and there are now shares on offer for cash at 143. The Wharf and Godown Co.'sscrip has also been pretty freely speculated in at 63½ per cent. premium for cash, and also at 65 for June, the stock closing firm, with buyers at both rates. At the beginning of the week Banks were exceedingly firm, but this morning they exhibited symptoms of weakness, when some small cash transfers were arranged at 157 per cent. premium, and now there are sellers at 158. Docks are entirely out of favor at 32 per cent. premium, and there has been no inquiry for Steamboats for several days. A. S. Watson & Co.'s shares are wanted at 86 per cent. premium, ex. div.—Other quotations are unchanged.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—158 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$87½ per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$68 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$74 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 105 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$170 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$322½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$73 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 32 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$204 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—62½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company,—$170 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$53 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$143 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$54 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$69 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, —$81 per share.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—86 per cent. premium, ex div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—12 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$53 per share, sellers.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$20 per share.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—55 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/0⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0⅜

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3·77
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3·84
ON INDIA, T. T. 222
On Demand 222½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72⅝

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *City of Sydney*, str., for Yokohama.—7,77[illegible] bags Sugar, and 860 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—10,192 bags Rice, 23 cases Silks, 5 chests Crude Opium, 10 boxes Prepared Opium, 835 bales Gunnies, and 734 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad.—2 cases Silks. For Acajutla.—2 cases Silks. For Champerico. —13 cases Silks. For New York.—8 packages Matting, 75 packages Tea, 36 cases Silks, and 71 bales Raw Silk.

Per *Oceanic*, str., for Yokohama.—11,684 bags Sugar, and 561 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—3,187 bags Rice, 28 bags Coffee, 119 bags Black Pepper, 1,200 bales Hemp, 160 bales Gambier, 100 bales Cinnamon, 776 bales Gunnies, 8 cases Silks, and 290 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad.—4 cases Silks, and 4 cases Merchandise. For Acajutla.—1 case Merchandise. For Valparaiso.—8 cases Silks. For Guayuquil.—2 cases Silks, and 2 cases Merchandise. For Callao.—4 cases Silks, and 2 cases Merchandise. For New York.—4 packages Merchandise, 34 cases Silks, and 106 bales Raw Silk.

Per *Batavia*, str., for Victoria.—200 bags Rice, and 629 packages Merchandise. For Vancouver.—18 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—17,312 packages Merchandise, and 630 bales Gunnies. For Portland.—147 packages Merchandise. For Hamilton.—200 packages Tea. For Montreal.—125 packages Tea. For Seattle.—1,000 bags Rice, and 55 packages Merchandise. For Chicago.—311 packages Tea. For New York.—1,864 packages Tea.

Per *Strathleven*, str., for New York.—348 packages Tea, 311 rolls Matting, 43 bales Silk 40 cases Matches, and 2,094 packages Merchandise.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, ...$550
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 48).
OLD MALWA per picul, ...$570 to $580
Allowance, Taels 16 to 32).
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest $475
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest $477½
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest..... $485
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... $477½
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest $470
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest $480
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $640
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $600
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul $555 to $570

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th May, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to 32° and sea level. Feet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29·43	51	—	E	2	0	—
Tokio	29·80	—	—	E	6	—	—
Nagasaki	29·51	—	—	ESE	5	—	—
Shanghai	29·58	75	98	E	3	0	2·58
Amoy	29·66	80	98	NW	4	0	—
Hongkong	29·71	82	94	WNW	2	0	—
Haiphong	29·72	93	77	—	1	0	—
Bolinao	29·84	86	69	E	2	0	—
Manila	29·76	88	68	SSW	3	0	—

17th May 1888.—At 10 a.m

STATION.	Barometer red. to 32° and sea level. Feet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29·41	49	100	SE	3	7	—
Tokio	29·33	—	—	—	0	—	—
Nagasaki	29·61	—	—	SE	2	—	—
Shanghai	29·58	78	92	WSW	2	5	2·83
Amoy	29·75	78	88	SW	2	5	2·61
Hongkong	29·74	86	83	W	1	0	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolinao	29·81	87	65	S	2	0	0·01
Manila	29·86	90	64	SW	1	2	—

The barometer has fallen, particularly in Japan, and gradients continue steep for south-west winds. Cloudy, warm, damp and squally weather prevails, with thunderstorms in some places. 1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity is percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind in two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBBERCK
Hongkong Observatory, 17th May, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Printing.

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.78
Barometer—3 P.M.	29.74
Barometer—9 P.M.	29.72
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80
Thermometer—3 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—9 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—3 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	86
Thermometer—Minimum	76

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd's S. S. Co.'s steamer *Neckar*, with the next German mail, dated Berlin, the 17th April, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 18th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with the American mail of 21st April, left Yokohama on the 14th instant, at 6 p.m., and is due here on the 20th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Line steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 31st instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore at 3 p.m, on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 19th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Luerles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and is expected here on the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay, left Singapore at 9 a.m., on the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PRIAM, British steamer, 1,400, E. T. Jackson, 16th May, —Shanghai and Amoy, 12th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

VELOX, German steamer, 2,134, Wolf, 16th May,—Whampoa 16th May, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 17th May,—Whampoa 17th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.

MALWA, British steamer, 1,707, T. F. Creery, 17th May,—Yokohama 8th May. Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,338, W. Ellis, 17th May,—Sydney 5th April, Thursday Island 11th, Port Darwin 21st, Samarang 27th, Batavia 7th May, and Singapore 11th, General.—Russell & Co.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 612, J. Bruhn, 17th May,—Haiphong 15th May, and Hoihow 16th, General.—Wieler & Co.

PORT ADELAIDE, British steamer, 1,783, F. West, 17th May,—Nagasaki 13th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Y. B. Say, French steamer, for Touron.
Priam British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Amoy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Iris, British 3-m. schooner, for Singapore.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotsu.
Abergeldie, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
Drachenfels, German steamer, for Saigon.
F. H. Drews, German bark, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

May 16, *China*, German steamer, for Swatow.
May 16, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Malwa*, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Tsui Shon Kun, and 3 Chinese. From Hiogo.—Miss Smith, Messrs. J. W. Smith, Long Foo Tai, Kwong Cheong Loong, 1 Chinese distressed seaman, and 3 Chinese. From Nagasaki.—2 Japanese. From Yokohama.—For London.—Miss M. J. Cameron. For Marseilles. —Messrs. Sonada, Mauri, Hirosawa, Mori, Tsutsumi, and Hikida. From Hiogo.—For London.—Messrs. R. Sands and R. R. Horn. From Nagasaki.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Sonada and servant, and Mr. Goh.

Per *Priam*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Camond and 2 children, Mr. de Grotte, and 830 Chinese.

Per *Airlie*, str., from Sydney.—For Hongkong.—Major-General Bedford, Messrs. H. Worthington and McDonald. From Singapore. —205 Chinese, 10 women, 16 children, and 1 Malay.

Per *Vorwaerts*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—36 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Swatow.—125 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Y. B. Say*, str., for Touron.—5 Chinese.
Per *Priam*, str., for Singapore, &c.—3 Europeans and 807 Chinese.
Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai.—19 Chinese.
Per *Drachenfels*, str., for Saigon.—10 Chinese.

NEWS.

The British steamship *Airlie* reports that she left Sydney on the 5th ultimo at 11.30 a.m.; arrived at Thursday Island at noon on the 11th, left at 3.15 p.m. the same day; arrived at Port Darwin at 4 p.m. on the 16th, left 11.15 a.m. on the 21st; arrived at Samarang at 6 a.m. on the 26th, left at 5.15 p.m. on the 27th; arrived at Batavia at 3.26 p.m. on the 28th, left at 4 p.m. on the 7th instant; arrived at Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 9th, left at 3.45 p.m. on the 11th. Experienced strong north-east wind and high sea to Townsville; thence moderate south-east winds to Port Darwin; thence moderate and light variable winds with passing showers of rain to Batavia; thence light south-east winds to Singapore; thence light and moderate north-west winds and fine clear weather. Up China Sea stopped off Gap Rock for 6 hours owing to heavy rain.

Post Office

MAIL WILL CLOSE,

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Velox*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Priam*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements.—Per *Menelaus*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Ancona*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Chow-chow-foo*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Malwa*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Frigga*, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, *vid* Madras. —Per *Ava*, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABERGELDIE, British steamer, 1,878, J. Murray, 12th May,—Saigon 8th May, General.—Russell & Co.

ACHINGTON, British steamer, 856, Reynell, 21st April,—Saigon 16th April, Rice.—Wieler & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,699, C. Tognasso, 9th May,—Bombay 21st April, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

BORNEO, Dutch steamer, 1,431, Wilkens, 14th May,—Java, *vid* Singapore, and Saigon 10th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,259, J. D. C. Arthur, 29th April,—Sydney 10th April, Townsville 15th, Cooktown 16th, and Thursday Island 19th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 796, W. Wendt, 16th May,—Bangkok 8th May, Rice and Wood.—Tung Kee.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, W. B. Seabury, 11th May,—San Francisco 14th April, and Yokohama 5th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DRACHENFELS, German steamer, 1,459, Carl A. Tarée, 8th May,—Saigon 4th May, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FERO, German steamer, 754, T. G. Hansen, 16th May,—Newchwang, and Chefoo 10th May, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, W. von Schuckmann, 7th May,—Nagasaki 3rd May, General.—Melchers & Co.

GEELONG, British steamer, 1,139, J. Thoms, 15th May,—Saigon 11th May, Rice and Paddy. —Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

J. B. SAY, French steamer, 197, Gicquel, 15th May,—Touron 13th May, General.—Chinese.

KILDARE, British steamer, 2,277, Johnson, 13th May,—Saigon 9th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 15th May,—Koh-si-chang 9th May, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

MARCIA, British steamer, 1,060, Geo. Pennick, 16th May,—Nagasaki 10th May, Coals.—Takasima Colliery Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, T. Hohlmann, 13th May,—Haiphong 11th May, General. —A. R. Marty.

MENELAUS, British steamer, 1,300, R. Nelson, 15th May,—Kobe 9th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHUQUOC, French steamer, 183, Espeisse, 9th May,—Haiphong 7th May, Wood.—Wing Tai.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

RECORDER, British steamer, 676, C. O. Madge, 11th May,—from a cruise, Cable.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 16th May,—Pakhoi 13th May, and Hoihow 15th, General.—Kwong Tai Loong.

TARTAR, British steamer, 1,604, D. S. Bailey, 16th May,—Saigon 12th May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 16th May,—Taiwan, Amoy, and Swatow 15th May, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TRITOS, German steamer, 1,142, Bleicken, 14th May,—Saigon 10th May, Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANNA WICHHORST, German 3-m. schooner, 381, F. Breckwoldt, 5th May,—Singapore 5th April, Timber.—Wieler & Co.

ANTOINETTE, British bark, 884, E. Th. Bunje 30th April,—New York 5th January, Kerosine Oil.—Order.

CENTENNIAL, American ship, 1,222, J. M. Bearse, 27th Jan.,—New York 18th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, [illegible] Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters Island.—Chinese Customs.

ESCORT, American bark, 637, R. G. Waterhouse, 5th May,—Singapore 11th April, Timber.—Gonsalves & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
Continued.

FIGARO, German bark, 1,006, G. Heinzel, 16th May,—Singapore 17th April, Timber.—Melchers & Co.

F. H. DREWS, German bark, 623, A. H. Rothhart, 15th April,—Bangkok 6th March, Rice.—Chinese.

H. PRINTZENBERG, German bark, 550, H. Ahrens, 17th April,—Honolulu 5th March, General.—Melchers & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, American ship, 822, C. H. Havener, 30th April,—Newcastle 3rd March, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.

IRIS, British 3-m. schooner, 206, H. C. Swan, 25th April,—Freemantle, W.A., 18th Feb., Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

LOUISE, German bark, 653, T. Köhne, 1st May, —Hamburg 6th December, General.—Siemssen & Co.

MOUNT LEBANON, American bark, 530, Chas. H Nelson, 17th April,—Rajang, Borneo 18th March, Timber.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PACTOLUS, American ship, 1,145, H. D. Burnham, 20th April,—Shanghai 11th April, Ballast.—Pustau & Co.

RUBY, British ship, 1,392, E. C. Robbus, 11th May,—Cardiff 5th December, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.

SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish schooner, 449, J. de Mendiguren, 24th Jan.,—Iloilo 31st Dec., General.—Kwong Cheong Tai.

SEA SWALLOW, British bark, 313, Meahr, 7th May,—Singapore 2nd April, Timber.—Chinese.

TITAN, American ship, 1,276, Allyn, 28th Jan., —New York 28th August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co

TETUAN, German bark, 138, Röper, 1st April,—Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber.—Chinese.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 3rd May,—Honolulu 21st March, General.—Pustau & Co.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 750, Kock, 26th April,—Bangkok 28th March, General.—Order.

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Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1881. [603

FOR SALE.

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HOCKS, BURGUNDY.
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES.
SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH
PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1885 [11

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ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

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Macao.
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [367

FOR SALE,

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL
$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 " 8 " Pints.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463

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[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

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or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Peddar's Hill, Hongkong,
16th January, 1888.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Neckar	Bremen	May 18th	Melchers & Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	May 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Laertes	Liverpool	May 20th	Butterfield & Swire.
Gaelic	San Francisco	May 20th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Deccan	Bombay	May 22nd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	May 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 31st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 19th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Priam	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes.	May 24th, at noon.
Genoa, & Ports of Call	Bisagno	Carlowitz & Co.	May 21st, at 10 a.m.
Bremen, & Ports of Call	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 6th, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Frigga	Siemssen & Co.	May 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Port Adelaide	Adamson, Bell & Co.	June 1st, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 19th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	May 30th, at 3 p.m.
Singapore and Penang	Menelaus	Butterfield & Swire.	May 19th, daylight.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 22nd, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About May 19th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Geelong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	May 21st, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Laertes	Butterfield & Swire.	May 22nd.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	May 19th, daylight.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kong Beng	Yuen Fat Hong	May 21st, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SILK, COTTON, MERINO, HOSE, VESTS and DRAWERS of every description.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS in newest shapes.
GENT'S STRAW HATS in every size.
TENNIS, TERAI and SUMMER FELT HATS.
RAIN COATS, CHAIR APRONS, and LEGGINGS.
UMBRELLAS—UMBRELLAS—UMBRELLAS.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
(TELEPHONE 21) Hongkong, 5th May, 1888 [6

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85

FOR SALE AT MACAO

ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a Chinese Hong; and a piece of spare ground suitable for building purposes.

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.

For full particulars, apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received to May 30th, 1888, by the Undersigned for the STOCK-IN-TRADE of F. C. BROWN & Co., Drapers and General Storekeepers—Amoy.

THOMASIN CHARLOTTE NICHOLLS.
Administratrix.
Amoy, 4th May, 1888. [480

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves, will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [132



THE GREATEST BLESSING

Of life is a perfect state of health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. It strikes at the root of disease, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood, eradicating poisonous and feverish humours. See large Advt.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Overwhelming testimony accompanies every bottle, proving this to be

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all chemists and patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.
(Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture.")

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [116

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1881. [631

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [611

Printed and Published by ALBERT FRASER SMITH

derful balista called "the bow drawn by the hand of a god."

Europeans own that many of their arts came from the East, and it may it be that these remarks into which we have been drawn *apropos* of our Envoy's recent find will prove correct.—"M. F. A. Fraser," in *N. C. Daily News.*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Coreans constructed their own telegraph at Fusan, but are so unsuccessful in the working of it, that it is said they mean to ask for assistance from the Chinese Telegraph Company.

The new teas are coming down in great quantity to Kiukiang from Wu-ning and Ki-mên, and the taper fingers of the tea-sifting girls are busy with the fragrant leaf in all the godowns. There is a great deal of tea and very few teamen, and prices are very low.

On the 2nd of May the Empress proceeded to select a number of damsels from the daughters of banner-men for the harem of the youthful Emperor at Peking. It is understood that the Empress Consort or principal wife of His Majesty has been already selected.

A mad black dog ran along the Bund in Shanghai the other day and bit a foreign doctor, who at once proceeded to cup the wound as a precaution. The same animal had previously bitten a Chinaman. It was last seen running along the Bund towards the French Concession.

On the 1st at 8 a.m. seven prisoners were taken in carts from the prison of the Hing-Pu (Board of Punishments) at Peking to the execution ground at the Vegetable Market outside the Sûan Wu Gate and there beheaded. It is said that they were all highway robbers of a desperate type.

The other day evening at the new bridge, French Settlement, a mad yellow dog bit a little Chinese boy in the face. The child fell and fainted, and the father, mother, and neighbours, having picked up the child, pursued the dog, killed it by blows of sticks, and made soup of the heart for the child to drink as an antidote.

The same day a foreigner was trotting along on a donkey outside the Tung An Gate, when the little animal suddenly slipped in a miry place and deposited the cavalier on his back in the mud. The irate foreigner began to belabour the unfortunate donkey-man with his fist and dragged him into a guard house. The soldiers succeeded in pacifying the foreigner with good works, the donkey-man kowtowed to him, and received his fare, 800 cash, justice was satisfied and the crowd dispersed.

The scheme for improving the native city of Shanghai will be carried out about the end of summer or beginning of autumn. On the 7th and 8th May the principal street running out at the West Gate was officially surveyed. This will be levelled and made practicable for wheeled traffic. The improvements will be commenced, however, on 600 *chang* (over a mile) of road from the Bridge of the 16th ward to Luh-ka Pang, and it is estimated that 40,000 taels will be required for road-material and labour.

The Spaniards have bull-fights, and the Japanese have also; but bull against bull and not against man. Two or three weeks after the planting-out of the spring rice, a *matsuri* is held in honour of the local god, and each village brings its champion bull, in gay trappings, the villagers, men, women and children taking the keenest interest in the success or failure of their champion animal. We Chinese have cock-fights, duck-fights, quail-fights, and cricket-fights, but take no interest in watching such clumsy animals as cattle contending.

We have several times referred to the tax of £10 a head imposed upon Chinese landing in Australia, and, commented on the unfairness of it. We learn by a letter from Australia that the Governor has now received a letter from the British Government, which is full of the sentiment of justice, but will no doubt prove most unpalatable to the Colonial Government, as it comments severely on its late treatment of the Chinese. The Governor is in this letter recommended to frame no regulations regarding Chinese which will impose hardships upon them to which other immigrants are not subject, and reminded that they are amongst the most useful of the immigrants and have done much for the opening up of Australia.

The festival of "Empress of Heaven" at Tientsin was celebrated during the most flourishing years of Hien Fêng and T'ung Chih with great pomp, "incense-junks" (as the junks carrying the pilgrims were called) arriving from Chihli, Shantung and the North in great numbers. The pilgrims were allowed each to carry a little merchandise with him, on which duty was not levied, and sell it at Tientsin to help towards the expenses of the journey. Although not now celebrated as in those times, the goddess's birthday still brings together at Tientsin a large fleet of pilgrim junks. Gaily attired men and women crowd together to the temple to burn incense, and the local tradesmen for some time make more than double profits.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSUI, 5th May, 1888.

By the steamer *Fokien*, which arrived yesterday, Dr. Johansen returned to his old field of labour, after an absence of two years. He has been on a visit to his native country to recruit his health. Dr. A. Rennie, who has been medical attendant during Dr. Johansen's absence, will shortly leave us, and his departure will be regretted by all. During the short time he has been with us he has gained the esteem of all by his geniality, his kindheartedness, and sincere devotion to all those who have been under his medical care; and not only by us at this port, but by all foreigners at Kelung, and the natives whom he has so carefully attended. He was a careful medical adviser, and was always ready and willing, day or night, to attend those who needed his help.

The telegraph steamer *Lee-chun* left to-day for Hongkong, where she will take on board Mr. Miller, of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, Canton. She will then proceed down to Holhow to repair the telegraph cable between there and Pakhoi, which has been interrupted for some time. After this work is done, she will return to Hongkong, to take on board some railway material for this port.

Mr. Campbell is at present surveying the route between Twatutia and Taiwanfoo, where it is intended to run a railway line. It is expected that the railway between Twatutia and Kelung will be finished by the end of this year.

Lieutenant Hecht and Mr. Jörgensen, both Germans, who lately arrived from Shanghai, are employed by His Excellency the Governor to drill and instruct the soldiers in the use of modern guns and firearms, the former at Kelung, and the latter at this port. Two more Krupp guns, breech-loaders, each about ten tons, will shortly be mounted in the new fort here. Lieut. Hecht was formerly in the service of His Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli.—*Mercury.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 7th, 1888.

The Viceroy left on Saturday for several days, so things are very quiet and local news at an ebb. From Peking we learn that His Highness Prince Cheung, Chief of the Tsung-li Yamên, will pay a visit to the Viceroy next month, it is said in connection with the Yellow River.

Mr. Bethge's tramway and tip-waggons for conveying mud, and the electric lights, now used at the Yellow River gap, are much admired by the Honan people. They are travelling miles to see them, especially the electric light. The closing of the gap is progressing but slowly. The spring freshets have caused a rise of several feet, but though the rise is much less than last year, the people in Honan, Kiangsu, and Anwhei are making for the hills.

The Tientsin Chinese Associated Syndicate are in high glee; they say they have secured the Anglo-Chinese Bank, with Mr Chin as compradore at Peking, and Mr. Wuhou and Mr. Tong at Shangkai.

Our Russian folks freely discuss the benefit they will reap from the Congress to be held early next year at St. Petersburg on the subject of Russian industry, principally as regards manufactured goods for European and Asiatic markets, and the establishment of agencies at those markets, to devise means to protect their trade marks and to regulate the trade tariff. This Congress will be *semi-officiel.*

Our great commercial travellers have gone, as they came. All and everyone had grand schemes of their own: banks, loans, guns, machinery of all kinds, and straightening the Taku Bar to allow the passage of vessels drawing 20 feet, in winter as well as in summer, this last named project to be carried out for the moderate sum of taels 350,000. Each one argued for his own proposal against the others, with the result that they have left no better than they came.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

GENERAL BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

The following, dated the 3rd ulto. is from the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in Paris:—

"I am writing at this moment within a few rooms' distance of General Boulanger, who has just accorded me an interview. For many years the general has made the Grand Hotel du Louvre his residence while in Paris, and in his large salon, No. 71 on the second floor, he is in the habit of seeing his friends on Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 1. Although I had only arrived at 6 a.m. from an all-night journey from London, I determined to take the first opportunity of presenting my introductions to the general, and was invited to wait upon him at ten o'clock. When that hour arrived there was already quite a queue of visitors along the corridors leading to No. 71, outside the door of which a little Hebrew in buttons, a page of the hotel, waited to take in visiting cards and call out the names of those who were invited to enter. The general receives in single file; to each visitor he accords a special *tête-à-tête*. But with those whom he receives first, he converses for a longer period than with others. The queue was so large to-day that only the first few can have had time to enjoy anything like a conversation with him. Among these there were as yet few well-known names. M. Clémenceau, I am told, has not called for a long time. I noticed among the earliest arrivals a few Parisian journalists and one young cavalry officer in uniform. But the greatness of the crowd in waiting bore witness to the general's incontestable and growing popularity.

"To me, as the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, General Boulanger courteously accorded almost the first *entrée*. When I passed into the *salon* I found the general alone standing at the marble mantelpiece glancing over some document. His back was turned towards me as I entered, and the first thing that struck me was a certain stoop or roundness of his shoulders, which may be the effect of care or of advancing age. He faced round quickly as I entered, and received me with much courtesy, almost with kindliness. A slightly-bent, full-bodied man of medium height; hair, iron gray, turning to silver; face kindly rather than keen—a plain, honest *bourgeois* face, neither cunning nor 'cuteness in the eyes, which showed some traces of weariness or sleepiness. He looked overburdened. His photographs give him a look of alertness which was entirely absent when I saw him. The photographs show him in uniform, however, which always smartens a man up. This morning he wore a brown rough lounge jacket without lappels, buttoning close up to the front. He looked more of a kindly, polished *bourgeois* than France's 'only general.'

"'Inviting me to be seated on one side of an open English fireplace, with a cheerful coal fire blazing, the general sat down opposite me. After a reference on both sides to a previous interview with a representative of this journal, the conversation, conducted in French, took the following turn.

"'I have read your electoral address with great interest, M. le Général, and am instructed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* to follow your candidature personally in the Nord, a district with which I have previous acquaintance. Shall you go there yourself?'

"'No, indeed. In the first place, I am not like an ordinary candidate. I do not appeal to the electors of the Nord on any narrow or petty departmental questions. It is a great principle on which I take my stand. My presence is therefore not needed. In the second place, I have not the remotest doubt of the result. No one has. It is not a case merely of certain victory in the Nord. It is a case of certain, overwhelming victory. Therefore I do not need to appear.'

"'But the electors in their enthusiasm for you may wish to see you personally, to cheer you.'

"'Ah,' with a shrug of the shoulders, 'that is another affair; if that is so I may go to the Nord. Otherwise not.'

"'You speak of a great principle which you represent and on which you base your candidature, M. le Général. Might I ask you to define in a word what is that principle?'

"'It is revision of the constitution. You have read my address. I have there stated that the Chamber has ceased to represent the people, that the Legislative Assembly is stricken with impotence, that the only remedy is "Dissolution! Revision! Revision of the constitution!"

"'Revision, M. le Général, that is the point. May I venture to ask you what is your idea of a revision of the constitution?'

"(With great animation): 'That is my secret. I keep it to myself. That is my policy.'

"'Can you at least tell me if you contemplate abolition of the Senate or any change in the constitution of that body?'

"'That I cannot tell you. That is my secret—my main policy.'

"'Pardon me, M. le Général, if I say that your attitude much reminds me of that of Mr. Gladstone when people try to draw him with regard to home rule plans. He consistently refuses to declare himself.'

"'Yes, he is right. I will not declare myself.' (With growing animation, almost excitedly) 'Why should I? If you declare your plans they are attacked, criticized, undermined, long before the time comes to put them into execution. The way to carry out a great plan is to wait until the times are ripe, and then down with it' (bringing his open hand sharply down through the air) 'with full force. As to my policy as a whole,' continued the general, 'I have expressed it in the words I long ago used, and which I repeat in my address to the Nord. "If I wished for war, I should be a madman; if I did not prepare for it I should be a worthless wretch."'

"'As to the state of the French army, M. le Général, do you think it has improved of late years?'

"'I fear it is impossible for me to enter into any comparison with regard to the state of the army.'

"'The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarked the other day on the coincidence of your condemnation and M. Wilson's appointment, and added that France would note the two events.'

"'Yes,' replied the general, with a touch of sadness rather than bitterness in his tone of voice. 'C'était le même jour. It was on the same day. He was undoubtedly guilty. France will not forget.'

"'But, on the whole, M. le Général, you come best out of your case. You are free, almost for the first time, to take part in politics; and though on the retired list, you are still a general in the French army, and in a great military crisis you might be called upon to serve your country in the field.'

"'Certainly,' answered the general, with emphasis, 'the advantage rests with me.'

"'Now one last question, M. le Général. In this morning's *Figaro*, which I hold in my hand, a list of M. Floquet's new Ministry is given. What do you think of it?'

"'It is *not* formed; this morning's list is premature.'

"'What is your opinion, M. le Général? Do you believe any Ministerial combination just now can be formed which will last long?'

"'None whatever (decisively). With each and every such combination it can only be a question of months. Two or three months at most.'

"'And meanwhile for yourself, M. le Général, what shall you do?'

"'I shall reserve my plans, and I shall *wait*.'

"The interviewer rose, and the general, with a warm pressure of the hand, bade him good-bye in a phrase of courtesy which was not the less pleasant that it had a stereotyped ring, and probably is usually employed by General Boulanger when he parts with a friendly visitor. The phrase was: 'Je suis toujours à votre service; je suis heureux de vous serrer la main.'

"Then the interviewer bowed himself out, and the next visitor's name was called."

MRS. LANGTRY ON DRESS.

"Mrs. Langtry has been giving her views on dress to an Atlantic contemporary. She says:—A thing that always annoys me is the hay-bag question. It makes no difference whether the woman who is to wear the dress is big or little, or with a long back or a short one. When her dress comes home there's the same sized hay-bag sewn in the back of it. Oh! sometimes when I go by the shop doors and see the 'Langtry' bustles rattling in the wind, or even hanging in the windows, I just long to put my head out of the window and tell everybody 'not to believe a word of it!' The Langtry bustle, what there is of it, is perfectly natural so far, and I have no intention of changing it.

"Of course, I am a tall woman and not a large woman, and of course, too, I spend more money on my clothes than a great many women care to, or could—with me, I have to—but it certainly seems, just the same, as if every woman who has any time at all for dress ought to study herself and know herself from top to toe. I really think I know every line of my body, and can tell in a minute just what I can or cannot wear, and I am sure the time it has cost me has been a cheap investment. A woman who does study herself can dress much more cheaply, has no dresses to wear out that she knows make her look a guy, and has always the satisfaction of looking and feeling perfectly well-dressed.

"More than this, she not only studies her figure and complexion, but she studies her position and the places where she wears her different dresses as well. If she is a society woman, she does not wear a carriage dress to church, but some simple cloth gown or soft silk. If she is an actress, she does not go on promenade in a gown that is an advertisement of her profession, but rather in the most inconspicuous dress of a lady. If she is a business woman, and particularly if she is forced to go into the lower part of the city a great deal, her gowns and bonnets are chosen with the one idea of being always well dressed, and tidy, without drawing any one's attention to the articles themselves.

"There is one way, though, that I do believe in having things alike, and that is in underwear and in general outline. I do not like to see any woman that I care for, now with a bustle on as big as herself, and again as straight and slim as a Puritan. I think it breaks the charm to see a woman play tricks with her beauty in that sort of way. More than that, I object to the 'bustle on' general principles. I believe in letting the material of the gown do all the disguising that it is necessary should be done. It is the only way that will allow a woman to look well either sitting or walking. The hard 'hay bag' is bound to keep the one who wears it either leaning back in her carriage or chair in the most undignified attitude possible, or sitting bolt upright. In either case she is going to be extremely uncomfortable herself and make her misery known."

"So you really wish to go on record as a strict anti-bustlite?"

"I do. There are some little women who certainly look very well trussed up in tight tailor-made suits with skirts draped on the usual swinging case, but they would look exactly as well if they were able to lift their arms, turn their heads without almost cutting their throats over the high white collars, or sit in peace in a low chair. My ideal dress is a thousand times more clear in my mind as far as the back of it is concerned than at the front. It is made so that the long Greek curve of the back from the nape of the neck to the broadest part of the hips is clearly indicated, if not defined. From there the skirt falls to the ground, not full enough to be clumsy, nor yet scant enough to be round, but just full enough and long enough to follow the wearer and not go with her.

"The same rule applies to every dress, whether trimmed elaborately or left very plain. For every use, except for walking, pure and simple, it should at least touch the floor. Otherwise that graceful sweep that so completely characterises the *grande dame* is lost. Another thing I believe in is wearing as few underclothes as possible, and letting all the extra clothing be put on and off in the wraps. American houses, American cars, and theatres as well, are all kept fully at summer heat. Why, then, should woman go about all day in such heavy clothes that she is uncomfortable, against the time when she shall happen to go out? How they can avoid taking horrible colds I really cannot see. Can you?

"I carry out my own rule by wearing pink batiste underwear—not very heavy material, you know, at least not as heavy as the American red flannel—and going from cloth to fur outdoor wear, just as the weather requires. When I wear stays, which is by no means always, as you know, I wear just the same kind exactly that I wore when I was a schoolgirl—all in one piece and laced up the back, and the stocking-supporters at the side, like a little girl's. I do not think the double row of heavy steel clasps in most stays are a good thing, and I think the simpler fashion is infinitely better. I believe, too, in always wearing the same style, whatever that may be, having plenty of pairs, and having them made to order of the very best material. It is an unmistakable economy to do so. They last enough longer and keep their shape enough better to pay, besides keeping one's dresses so that they always fit as they did when new.

"Black silk stockings are the most appropriate as well as economical kind for general wear. The colour of the evening-dress, of course, dictates the colour of stockings and slippers to be worn with it, but a loud, fancy stocking is at any time in very bad taste, it seems to me. The shape of slippers and shoes is another of my fads. The misery that some women will endure for the sake of a slipper a grain too narrow is beyond my comprehension. I want a slipper or boot as short in the vamps as possible, and full enough so that I can walk or dance or even stand still without tottering about clumsily or stopping now and then to hold up one foot to rest it. There has never been anything so pretty made for a woman's foot since I have known anything of such matters as a bronze slipper and a bronze silk stocking. To me they are the most thoroughly 'feminine' things in the world.

"When you get to the skirt, you find my one foible, and that is not so much of a foible as it might be. In my silk skirts, for both street and house, there are two or three reeds run in to hold out the dress. These skirts do not come up the waist, but button on the lower edge of the corset, to save the extra thickness around the waist. Just below the 'pocket-hole' comes the first small reed, lower down another, and usually one more. You may laugh and say 'anti-bustle' as much as you choose; it is only to save the extra weight of the material it would take to produce the same effect that I use it. Heaven forbid that anti-bustle should necessarily mean a dress resting on one's heels!

"Starched white skirts, flounced up the back, can be used with the same effect, but I do not like a noisy skirt, and choose the other. The reeds can easily be taken out, and the skirt cleaned perfectly."

To-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"KONG BENG,"

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [512

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 21st instant (WHIT MONDAY), and on THURSDAY, the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
J. ARRANGER,
Acting Agent.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [511

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

WANTED an ASSISTANT in Office and general work of Hotel. Must have a good knowledge of ACCOUNTS and BOOK-KEEPING.

Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [507

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to take the place of the Hon. A. P. MACEWEN, in the Legislative Council, during his absence from the Colony.

By Order,

H. U. JEFFRIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1888. [504

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [497

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM having received by the steamer *Changsha* a supply of MILCH COWS from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to supply the General Public with PURE COW'S MILK (guaranteed) at 9 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable to order, anywhere within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANENBERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [448

NOTICE.

I. DISSE, Dr., Med.,
11, Queen's Road Central.

CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [495

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888 4×8

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.
Victoria Recreation Club.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [508

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A WARDMASTER is required at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Emoluments of the office $50 PER MONTH, rising by annual increments of $5 to $60, with uniform, furnished quarters, fuel, and light.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the COLONIAL SURGEON not later than the 21st instant, at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [461

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 217.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

NOTICE is hereby given that—on account of a recent survey of a section of the southern entrance to the Yangtze having shown that a Middle Ground or Shoal, from 2-10 to 9-10 a mile in width and having from 6 to 18 feet of water on it, stretches nearly 7 miles in a south-easterly direction from a point N. 64° E., distant 2.1-10 miles from the Kiutoan Beacon, and that the channel to the north-eastward of this Middle Ground is wider, deeper, and more direct than the one on its south-western side—the following changes have been made in this vicinity:—

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTSHIP.

This vessel has been moored in 4 fathoms off the south-western edge of Blockhouse Shoal, with the Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 71° W., distant about 3.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND UPPER BUOY.

A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK triangular cage, has been moored on the north-western end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 65½° W., distant about 2.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND LOWER BUOY.

A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK diamond-shaped cage, has been moored on the south-eastern end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 2½° W. distant about 4.2-10 miles.

BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY.

This Buoy, No. 2 in the published List for 1888, has been removed.

Vessels entering by the channel to the north-eastward of the Middle Ground may now keep the TUNGSHA Lightship bearing S. 55° E. till she is 8 miles distant, and then steer to pass 2 cables to the south-westward of the KIUTOAN Lightship; after which they may steer to make a course N. 56° W. till the small Kiutoan Beacon bears S. 45° W.

All bearings and courses given are magnetic, and the depths are for low water spring tides.

CAUTION.

Vessels should not attempt to pass to the north-eastward of the KIUTOAN Lightship in her present position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1888. [509

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.,

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [47

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagees Mr. H. N. MODY will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 19th May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
At the Premises.

ALL THAT VALUABLE PIECE of GROUND situate at BELCHERS BAY, LAP SAP WAN, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on Belcher Street and measuring thereon 200 feet on the South side thereof on portion of INLAND LOT No. 905 and measuring thereon 200 feet on the East on Davies Street and measuring thereon 200 feet and on the West on Cadogan Street and measuring thereon 200 feet containing in the whole 40,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 905. Together with the Furnace workshops and buildings thereon lately used and occupied by the HONGKONG AND MACAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY as they now stand and which said Piece of Ground is held for the residue of a term of 999 years, subject to the annual Crown Rent of $528.57.

The property will be offered for sale in One Lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
35, Queen's Road,
or to

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer,
Victoria Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1888. [441

THREE DAYS. AUCTION.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MESSRS. KUHN & CO.,

ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING BUSINESS,
TO SELL
at their Premises,
24, BANK BUILDINGS,
opposite
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
ON
MONDAY,
the 21st May, 1888,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 22nd May, 1888,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd May, 1888,

Sale to commence each Day at 2 P.M. sharp.

THEIR WHOLE STOCK,
comprising:—

A Most Valuable Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS and WORKS of ART, including many very rare Specimens of OLD JAPANESE PORCELAIN, LACQUER, BRONZE, ARMOUR and ARMS, GENUINE SATSUMA, SATIN and SILK TABLEAUX, SCREENS, EMBROIDERED LADIES and GENTS' GOWNS and JACKETS, QUILTS, BROCADES, CABINETS, and a great variety of ELEGANT and USEFUL ARTICLES. The Pair of Magnificent (all cut Bronze) CANDELABRA for 42 lights, and the TWO EXTRAORDINARY WOOD CARVED FIGURES (The wild-man of the woods and the Frog god) will also be offered at the Sale.

On view on FRIDAY the 18th and SATURDAY the 19th instant.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [496

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888 [12

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS Suit of OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [332

TO LET.

SEVERAL LARGE and AIRY ROOMS on the SECOND FLOOR of our Office Premises, partly facing the Harbour, and very suitable for OFFICES.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Praya Central.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1888. [502

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace,—containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to

MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

of

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,

CORDIALS,

JUJUBES, and

TABLETS.

MAWSON & SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

THE clerical brotherhood in Macao are making themselves sufficiently conspicuous through their organ, the *Voz do Crente*, to merit the sincere contempt of all right-minded persons. Although with few exceptions indifferently educated, and knowing just as much, or as little, of theology or the sources of Christianity as we do of the Koran or the Vedas, the Portuguese missionaries of the Romish Church who grace the neighbouring colony with their presence, like all men of their cloth, have invariably had a strong hankering after politics and petty scandal. When domestic intrigue and the tricks of the confessional-box fail them, they take to journalism, and show themselves to the world in their true colours of arrogant ignorance combined with mysticism and an odour of sanctity sufficiently pungent to affect the unwary. The Macao *Voz do Crente* like that other kindred sheet, the Hongkong *Catholic Times*, is a true specimen of these illegitimate journalistic enterprises. Both these papers are missionary organs, but they contain as much of intellectual religion and sound moral or science, as the Chinese *Shi-pao* or the native edition of our evening contemporary. The only subject dealt with is the devotional, deftly combined with a political symposium when they have special reasons to meddle with the problems of civil society in order to upset an adversary, or shield a friend. We have occasionally glanced through the pages of the Macao ultra-montane sheet, and as an inevitable result have become rather a prey to scepticism and outright unbelief, rather than imbibing a tendency to regard with any sacredness what is understood to be true religion. The *Catholic Times* with its eternal tracts produces a like impression, and when we chance to lay our hands on some stray number of that infernal machine of the Jesuits—the London *Tablet*, we have a strong inclination to become a heathen, or a Buddhist, or—anything but a Christian of the type held up by that holy firebrand. Religion is of the heart, not of the mouth, and we fear it is undisputable that the pulpit has produced more heresies than conversions. A religious newspaper is a thing so abnormal in the literary and scientific world, and so productive of mischief that it ought to be mercilessly hunted down wherever it is found. No man, be he priest, prelate, or layman, has a right to meddle with other people's consciences and convictions. The only place where religion can be acquired is the study; its temple is the universe, and its altar the innermost recessses of the human heart. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that in communities notorious for their low standard of education, among scheming and time-serving Chinese converts, or thick-headed hybrid Portuguese prayer-mongers, a ignorant and arrogant priesthood should exercise an almost unconditional ascendency; but it is marvellous that such evil influences continue to be tolerated by a Government that claims to be civilised and progressive. One-eyed people have always been held to be kings in the land of the blind, and hence the *raison d'être* of things like the *Voz do Crente* and the *Catholic Times*, monuments of bigotry and ignorance which are solely patronised by a fraternity of shallow hypocrites.

TELEGRAMS.

(From *Straits Times*.)

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

LONDON, May 8th.

Owing to the determined attitude of the leaders of the National League, the Pope has directed Monseigneur Persico to obtain the opinions of the Bishops regarding the recent Papal Brief.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Drogheda, violently condemned the decree, stating that the people of Ireland decline to accept the political control of a foreign power.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

May 9th,

The tension between Greece and Turkey has relaxed owing to the good offices of Sir William White.

MR. PARNELL ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Parnell is convinced that the Irish people will refuse to allow the Prelates to dictate to the Irish party. He states that the National League has never been connected with the Plan of Campaign, and that if the latter be beaten the League is not defeated; the Plan of Campaign pacified Ireland, but the manner of working it caused passing coercion.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, May 8th.

Municipal elections have been held in all the communes of France, except Paris. The majority of members elected are Republicans.

THE TRANSPORT "COLOMBO."

May 9th.

The stranded French transport *Colombo* has been successfully floated. The vessel has proceeded to Aden for repairs.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

May 11th.

The cable between Hongkong and Haiphong has been repaired, and telegraphic communication resumed.

Communication with Siam is interrupted beyond the Indian frontiers.

The line connecting Teheran with Amoor is interrupted near Albazine.

Telegraphic communication with Canton has also been suspended.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S.'s *Rattler* left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 6th, and the *Leander* on the 7th.

CHIARINI'S Circus, which for some time past has been performing in Rangoon, is shortly expected in Singapore.

A GENERAL amnesty has been granted by the Portuguese Government to all electoral delinquents, as a political measure to secure the good-will of the populace.

THE May Criminal Sessions will open to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. There are as yet only two cases for trial—that of the two Chinese for murdering another in Third Street, and a Sikh constable for assaulting a Chinese boy.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 9th inst; —The performance of the Takasima Colliery's well-known chartered steamship *Ingo* during the past month is, we think, well deserving of notice, being, we believe, another "best on record." She arrived here at 10.30 p.m. on April 2nd, and again at 9.30 a.m. on May 2nd, having in the interval completed five voyages to Shanghai, averaging just under six days per voyage, including loading and discharging a total of 4,775 tons of Takasima coal. And this, it must be remembered, was not done under the most favourable circumstances, as she was unavoidably detained here by a gale from 10 p.m. on the 14th to 6 a.m. on the 16th.

SAYS the *Straits Times*:—Navigation on board Chinese-owned steamers, already hazardous enough through overloading and undermanning, becomes still more risky, when drink comes excessively into play among those in charge of them. The Deli *Courant* of the 28th April instances this in the case of the steamer *Petrel*, which left that Colony on the 22nd April for Penang. So untrustworthy did those in command prove that, on the next day, she had to put back with engines broken. The boilers and tube too had been badly burned. On inquiry, it turned out that the Europeans in charge had taken too much whisky before starting. The engineer has been taken into custody at Deli, and will be brought up for negligence and endangering human life.

AT the Police Court this morning, Mr. Sercombe-Smith presiding, an engineer named Ho Aming was charged by Malcolm Gilroy, engineer, with refusing duty and threatening the complainant with a hatchet on the 16th inst. at Quarry Bay. Complainant said he was an engineer at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery and defendant was the engineer of the tug-boat belonging to the establishment. Yesterday defendant met complainant at the Works and asked if they were going to stop up the passage between the engine and the cabins on board the tug. Complainant said "Yes." Defendant then asked complainant to get another man; to which complainant replied that he could not and that defendant would have to go with the tug. Defendant refused to do so, and complainant said he would keep his certificate. Defendant then got annoyed and brandished his hand in complainant's face, in return for which civility Mr. Gilroy patted him on the face with the back of his hand. Mr. Ho then took up a bunker lid and tried to throw it at complainant, and this not proving successful, he picked up a hatchet, which he held over Gilroy's head, which caused that gentleman to clear out in order to get something to defend himself with. After corroborative evidence had been given by the master of the Tug, defendant explained that both the complainant and the skipper of the tug-boat had beaten him, and that complainant had stopped up the passage to his cabin, which made the place so frightfully hot that he refused to work. He had been fisted and kicked, but had no witnesses. His Worship committed defendant to one week's hard labour for disobedience of lawful orders, a sentence which we consider unjustified from every point of view, and we cannot but express surprise that the managers of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery allowed their European employés to appear at the Police Court on such a frivolous pretence. To send any man, even although he is only a Chinaman, to a week's hard labour; to make an honest and hardworking tradesman herd with common criminals because he refused to be stifled in order to fall in with the fad of the European engineer, is an outrage on law and justice. Mr. Sercombe-Smith dared not have sent a European to gaol for such an offence, and we question his right, on the evidence, to have treated the Chinese engineer of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's tug-boat in such an arbitrary way. In face of this sort of thing, it is no wonder the Chinese complain of there being one law for the foreigner and another for the Chinese in Hongkong.

THE Barcelona exhibition of Spanish colonial products was to be inaugurated on the 15th inst.

EMIGRATION from the Azores is, according to Lisbon papers, proceeding on a gigantic scale. In March last one hundred families, numbering 430 persons, left for Brazil by the German steamer *Weser*.

THIS morning K. McGan, second officer of the steamer *Airlie*, charged a boatman with making his boat fast to the vessel while she was underweigh this morning in Victoria Harbour. Defendant admitted the charge and was fined by Mr. Sercombe-Smith the sum of $10.

THE value of opium imported into Hai hong during the first quarter of the year was as follows: By the *Clara*, on January 15th, $38,935.97; by the *Frejr*, on March 8th, $24,657.86; total, $63,593.83, against $83,549.58 during the same period in 1887.

TING A-SING, a representative of the *genus* coolie, was to-day charged at the Police Court before Messrs. Wodehouse and Sercombe-Smith with unlawfully bringing into the colony for purposes of emigration three boys, aged respectively 15, 16 and 17 years. According to the evidence of he three boys, the prisoner had found them playing in or near some temple at Canton and had decoyed them away. The Magistrates found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

SAYS the *Straits Times*:—According to private advices, the sameness of life on shipboard was recently broken in upon, in a sensational manner, in the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, on her homeward voyage from Singapore. The performers in the little comedy that nearly became a tragedy, were an elderly French Colonel from Tonquin, his young wife, and a French Captain. Too great an intimacy between the two last nearly proved fatal to them. The exasperated husband fired two revolver shots at the couple, which luckily missed them. To prevent further mishaps, the commander of the steamer had to put the husband under arrest. Such an out-of-the-way romantic incident on board a mail steamer must have been made the most of by the fellow passengers of the parties concerned.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury*:—The very satisfactory telegram received from Sir John Walsham on the subject of the ascent of the Upper Yangtsze by a foreign steamer, is evidence that the Peking Government is doing its duty. The Yamên at Peking caused an excellent proclamation to be posted at Ichang in the early part of February, informing the inhabitants that a steamer was going to start to run to Chung-ki g. Not only this, but the proclamation stated that the steamer had a right to do so, and that native interests would not suffer thereby, and should any attempt be made to interfere with it, that such attempt would be severely punished. This is far more satisfactory than the intelligence received of late, and would seem to be the forerunner of the necessary permit to ascend the upper reaches of the Yangtsze.

AT the police court this morning, before Mr. Wodehouse, C. E. Russell, or Warner, lately employed as clerk at the Hongkong Hotel, was charged on remand with embezzlement. Sergeant Mann stated that a cable had been received from Calcutta by Captain Deane informing him that an officer left there last Sunday with the warrant and depositions. His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday next, or, in the event of the officer arriving before there, to an earlier date. He regretted that he could not allow bail until then, as it was impossible to tell the nature or extent of the charge.—The charge, so far as is known, is that of embezzling about Rs 3500, belonging to a Calcutta company of which a Mr. Peytell is head, and where the accused was employed as clerk, the defalcations having been committed by him on two occasions, at the end of 1886 and the beginning of 1887. It is stated that Warner was discovered in Hongkong by a Calcutta visitor, who sent word home. The photograph forwarded to the police here leaves no doubt as to his identity.

UNDER the heading "A Foreign Invasion," the San Francisco *Bulletin* has the following:—The Canadian Pacific Railroad has determined on a new policy which will quite seriously interfere with the business of the overland roads having their termini at this port, and will also cut heavily into the traffic of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Coast Steamship Companies. The new plan of the Canadian line is nothing more nor less than to make this port the terminus of the trans-Pacific steamers. In order to do this the steamers leaving Hongkong will touch at Yokohama and Vancouver. John D. Spreckels & Bros. will be the local agents of the line, and in return the Canadian Pacific will not run an opposition line to Australia and will also give the California Sugar Refinery a special rate, enabling the Spreckels to shut the American Refinery out of the northern markets. Active competition will be entered into with the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies, and outgoing freights on flour and incoming rates on tea and silk will be reduced, and in addition Chinamen will be carried for less than the $50 now charged by those two lines. A similar line of policy will be pursued in regard to Eastern freights, and the local agents will scale down the rates of the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific and other American lines. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company will also be heavy losers. Heretofore they have controlled the trade between this port and British Columbia, and all Canadian Pacific freight has been shipped to and fro by these steamers. Under the new arrangement the Pacific Coast Company will carry no Eastern freight, and will have a competing line for the northern coast trade. Should the business warrant, two or three small steamers will be placed on the route by the Canadian Pacific, in addition to its China steamers. The freight on the steamers will be divided, so that all East-bound freight can be discharged at Vancouver. At that port all merchandise shipped at the East for San Francisco will be taken on board and brought here. Going back the East-bound freight will be landed at Vancouver, and in its place the vessel will take on board the Chinese freight collected there. Owing to the fact that the new line is not amenable to the laws of the United States and is not under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it promises to cut heavily into the old-established lines.

by an Imperial decree dated the 9th instant, His Excellency Chow Fuh, Customs Taotai at Tientsin, has been promoted to the post of Provincial Judge of Chih li.

A TELEGRAM has, the *Straits Times* hears, been received at Singapore, reporting the loss, off Acheen Head, of an Italian vessel, supposed to be the *Adele C.*, from Cardiff, laden with coal for Singapore.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* of the 13th inst. has the following:—A great deal is said about Cholera in his city, and people are troubling their heads without a cause. Since the 5th of April, not one death from cholera has occurred in the European civilian community; four soldiers have succumbed to attacks of dysentery, and one Chinese to cholera. We may say that the sanitary state of Haiphong is simply perfect, as cholera, which was wont to visit us in April or May, has not so far put in an appearance in the colony.

MR. J. C. HOWROYD, clerk of works, was to-day summoned at the Police Court by Harry Mather, lighthouse-keeper, at Green Island, with allowing to be at large an unmuzzled and ferocious dog which had bitten the infant son of the complainant on the 9th inst. Florrie, the daughter of Mr. Mather, said that about ten days ago she was at Mrs. Leslie's house with her young brother, and after being there a while a large black dog jumped over the verandah from Mrs. Howroyd's house and bit her brother in the back. Witness knew the dog was next door, but neither she nor her brother did anything to teaze it. The dog did not bark at all before jumping over the verandah. Mr. Howroyd said the dog was not a savage dog; it was a kangaroo hound and was all right. Inspector Swanston, in reply to his Worship, said the dog had been reported as being ferocious; it had previously bitten a Chinese girl. Mr. Howroyd at the suggestion of the magistrate—Mr. Sercombe-Smith—promised to hand the dog over to the police to be destroyed.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From *Rangoon Times*)

ROME, May 1st.

A dynamite shell exploded during the artillery practice here to-day, injuring the Prince of Naples slightly in his thighs and four officers severely.

PARIS, May 1st.

President Carnot has returned to the Elysee from his tour, which is considered to have been a political success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2nd.

Conflicts between the Christians and Mussulmans in Crete and the various differences connected with Macedonia are causing tension in the relations between Greece and Turkey. The Porte has appointed Sartinsky Effendi as Governor of Crete, the former Governor having been recalled.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The Nationalists newspapers resent His Holiness the Pope's meddling in politics; they declare that the Papal Brief against boycotting and the Plan of Campaign will not produce the result aimed at by the Vatican.

The dacoits attacked the Karen levies at Douktouk village at 7 p.m. to-day; the Karens stood till their ammunition was exhausted when they retreated into the river. A body of Punjaubies coming up just them, mistaking them for dacoits, fired into and wounded several of them. It is believed that two dacoits were killed, and several wounded by the Karens. Fighting is still going on between the troops and the dacoits. The dacoits are said to be Shans and Tavoyans.

BERLIN, May 3rd.

The nomination by the Czar to the post of the Ministry of the interior of Panslavist General Bogdunovitch, who was dismissed from the Russian Army a year ago, has evoked disquieting articles in the German Newspapers.

ROME, May 3rd.

In the Italian Parliament to-day Signor Crispi made a statement regarding Abyssinia. The Premier said that Italy will not relinquish the possession of Saati but on the other hand will demand from King John a section of his territory beyond the present Italian position.

The injuries suffered by the Heir Apparent during the artillery practice on Tuesday last are of the slightest nature, and His Royal Highness will soon be able again to take part in the practices with dynamite shells.

Archbishop Walsh will remain in Dublin.

CHARLOTTENBURG, May 3rd.

The official bulletin issued this evening regarding the health of Emperor Frederick states that his Imperial Majesty is free from fever. The bulletin adds that his Imperial Majesty has been lately able to move daily to the sofa in his room.

LONDON, May 4th.

In the House of Commons last evening the Secretary of State for War introduced a Bill for extending the powers of calling out the two classes of auxiliary forces of the United Kingdom, namely volunteer corps and yeomanry cavalry, and for requisitioning transport in case of emergency. The Bill was read a first time.

After a protracted trial Mr William O'Brien M. P. has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attempting to address a proclaimed meeting of the National League at Loughrea on Sunday the 8th ultimo.

UP THE YANGTSZE GORGES.

(Specially written for the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

The earth rolls from east to west, and everywhere the great tendency is Westward Ho! We all know why "Great Orion" is like a London swell, because towards evening both may be seen "sloping slowly towards the West," and however far East we come the same holds good. Even in Shanghai let but a man make a fortune Hongkew way, and he infallibly gravitates towards a villa residence on the Bubbling Well Road. There is no standing out against these laws of nature. And so now there is no standing out against the fact that the hopes of English manufacturers connected with China are centred on the west. Is Szechuen the land of promise or not? Mr. Archibald Little's recently published work "Through the Yangtsze Gorges" would tend to shew that it is. But, alas! there are many difficulties in the way.

There appear to be literally no roads in the west of China. No one can travel upon the Yangtsze without being impressed by the never-ending stream of large, beautifully modelled junks either being painfully towed along by bowed men like beasts of burden, or taking advantage of a favoring breeze. That there is a large traffic even as matters stand, is incontestable; but how to develop it is the problem. There are seasons when those junks cannot run at all against the foaming torrent which dash through the Yangtsze Gorges. At other seasons they unload at the foot of certain rapids, the goods are carried round, and then they reload again at the summit of the rapids. At all seasons innumerable lives of trackers are lost in dark evenings owing to slippery foot-holds and a burden beyond man's power. But a country that can afford to lose a possible 7,000,000 by an inundation, naturally takes no account of hundreds of drowned trackers.

No feeling of humanity, no hope of lightening the condition of the poor throughout the densely populated province by introducing new forms of industry amongst them, or obtaining for them a better market for their produce, appears to influence the Chinese Government to permit steamers to try their strength in the whirling waters of the Lintam or against the rocks of the Taotsai-hô. Proclamations are posted at Ichang, at the entrance to the Gorges, and in the Gorges themselves, telling the people it is in accordance with treaty that steamers shall run there, but so far the *Kuling*, built for the purpose, has received no permit from the Tsung-li Yamên to make an essay. And till that has been done, and probably done more than once, it is impossible to know with certainty what class of steamers is best calculated to run there. Money will have to be spent upon the experience, when leave has been obtained for it, and so far no leave to experiment is even obtainable.

The people at Ichang, and most of the way through the Gorges, seem eager for steamers coming. They call out "When is the steamer coming? the water is good for going now!" But at Quei-chow-fu the *Kuling* in effigy, with a man in European dress aboard of her, was solemnly carried round the town at the Feast of Lanterns, and publicly burnt. Quei-chow-fu is already in Szechuen, and that land of promise (?) knows little of steamers and their ways, and is ready to believe all manner of horrible tales about them.

How the waters really are there and onwards, I do not know. Some of our party pushed on in small swift boats with mat roofs over them, through which the wind whistled like a funnel, and between two fires, the smoke from one of which is ever present. Underneath the mats you can see nothing, only lean upon your elbow, reclining like an ancient Roman, and indulge in eating or smoking. Outside you are exposed to the elements. Better boats are to be had, of course; but the larger the junk the slower it moves. These small swift boats are evidently not conveyances for Sybarites. The ordinary globe-trotter will probably prefer to wait till Sir Robert Hart's Imperial Customs has cleared him from all vexatious interference at *lekin* stations, and Sir John Walsham assured him of protection under the British flag—the flag "that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." With what enthusiasm we used to sport it all in our old school days! And with what absolute and unquestioning reliance upon British protection most of us move about to this day in foreign lands, confident that the whole strength of the nation would be brought to bear to avenge our wretched lives if wrongfully taken from us.

But China is a quiet country, where every-one gradually becomes a little Chinese; some, as the years press on, very much so, and these, curiously enough, are not those who mix most with the Chinese,—enterprising spirits all calmly stamped as mad by their European friends. In a quiet country like this it cannot be expected that the English representative, or indeed anyone, should move quickly. So for a little time longer probably the steamers, and the "Iron Demons," as the Chinese call engineers, will not get beyond Ichang, the entrance to the glorious scenery of the precipices and escarpments of the Gorges. And for the tourist the trip is made needlessly dull by Chinese restrictions. Shih calls, Tungsze, and Chikiang tempt in vain with picturesque temples, pagodas, hills, and tufts of trees. In future days probably a well regulated steamer will stop at least a few hours at each, allowing the traveller to stretch his legs and enjoy the beauties of the scene, and will thereby gain much additional cargo and native passengers. But now if a steamer were to anchor for five minutes even, it would be liable to confiscation. In future days the Gorges, with their fresh, fragrant and temperate climate, will probably be the great sanitarium of European China. There invalids from Hongkong will take a month's return ticket, and after seeing many interesting places on the way, will return delighted and refreshed, having revelled in the luxury of an Anglo-Swiss-American Hotel on some ideal plateau surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. But at present you may not even build a *chalet* there. And the only thing that may go aground anywhere is an unfortunate steamer. We met three steamers on our way up, and they were all aground, but their passengers never landed.

Switzerland has grown fat and wanton on its tourists, Norway is reaping a golden harvest, but the poor Chinese, pleasant, patient, hard-working peasantry, are prevented by their Government from all possibility of being corrupted by foreign gold. But it won't be for long. Photographs, alpenstocks, plates of strawberries, bunches of prim roses, baskets of oranges, guides of the future, all rise up before my fevered imagination, all richly paid for by English and American money. And after all it is no very great stretch of imagination to fancy European hotels crowded with pleasure-seekers and business on the mountain tops along the Gorges. The world rolls westwards. Will it be in our own day?

TA LANG SHAN.

II.

The great charm of Ta Lang Shan is the unexpected beauty of the walks. One wanders along among firs and azaleas, and all of a sudden finds oneself on an elevated plateau standing out right in the midst of a valley, and commanding a prospect of surpassing loveliness. Yet amongst all the others I fancy the walk to Sze Ling carries away the palm, and by those at all pressed for time this may be taken on the way from Snowy Valley to Ta Lang Shan. The rocks and little precipices add greatly to the beauty of the scene, but its spendour cannot be put into words. Only the artist could attempt to deal with that; at the same time it is worth noting that the variety of foliage would make the steep descent down to Sze Ling a triumph of landscape gardening, had it all been planted by the most skilful of gardeners instead of growing wild. Azaleas of varied tints and in full flower overhang the precipices; firs crown them. Beneath are groves of golden bamboos, Chinese palms, Chinese pines, fresh green larches, flowering holly, Osmunda Regalis, with a whole following of ferns all putting out fresh fronds; running water; and opposite ranged along the hillside in a commanding situation, the well built picturesque farmsteads of Sze Ling.

At Chin-ngan there is the same sort of head-land standing out, commanding there an all-round view, but not with quite the same charm of character as Sze Ling. One of the delights of neighbourhood of Ta Lang Shan is the extreme friendliness and hospitality of the people. Heated with walking it is very pleasant to be welcomed with hot tea—really sometimes of delicious flavour—in the cool, dark guest-room of a farm house. We had eggs brought to us also, with salt; no bread of course; wine and pipes were offered, also an ewer of hot water with a cloth steeped in it, with which one is meant to cool one's face and neck. No fashion could be more sensible, and acceptable. But it requires some resolution to make use of the cloth, that has probably already served so many a Chinaman, although steeped in hot water.

The women wear a variety of pretty pins in their hair, sometimes sticking out so far, that I wondered if no young miss, toddling about on her poor deformed feet, ever put out some younger brother's eye with her projecting pins.

As the weather grew hotter we had the pleasure of witnessing two thunder storms at Ta Lang Shan. But all was cool with rapidly moving white mist, when we wended our way downward through the valley of Wu Ling. Day always increasing in beauty till one reaches Ta Jow, so that I think it the loveliest valley I have ever travelled through, although visions of a Val Pannise in far off Madeira rise up before me, rather reproachfully, on saying so, with chesnut trees ever waving their manly branches and pale-pink Bella Donna lilies bowing their heads distressed. But for one thing Wu Ling Day is much longer and more varied. People who have been in Japan say it is like Japan, only finer. It is very fine, though not in the least grand. Its feature, or one of its features, is its magnificent tallow trees. Laurel trees, one arch of white flower, also added much to its beauty as we passed through. It has a romantic character that made one wish all Shanghai could be transported bodily for one gladsome saunter, to go back refreshed. At Ta Jow the stream we had so long followed became navigable, and we took boats, and shot rapids through a still most beautiful scene. Everywhere by the side elegant footpaths with well kept flights of steps, and many peasants walking along them. Everywhere rest houses, which with grand Ancestral Halls are a great feature in the province of Chékiang.

Having read a most pleasing account in the *North-China Daily News* of the rapids near Wenchow I hoped my heart would jump into my mouth, or that I should at least experience some sensation over these Ningpo rapids. But I must confess they suggested none but of pleasure and of admiration of the form of the boats, and the skilful way our very young bow boy steered. We always went full speed down the rapids and the motion was most exhilarating.

At Ning-kong-jow we found our kind friends' houseboat waiting for us, and proceeded to Ningpo by the river Yung. For the first half hour the scene was lovelier than any yet passed through, recalling the Wye, but more beautiful from the bright colours of the azaleas enhancing its peaceful stillness. Gradually the scenery became uninteresting. But first we saw some hundreds of big paddy birds sitting together on one or two trees, every available perch occupied by those daw like birds, with their long bills, and puffed out chests. Kingfishers flew before us—cuckoos called. Also a bird with a strange, sad, "o-hi o-hi!"—reckoned a bird of ill omen by the Chinese. We reached Ningpo before breakfast next morning, had a grand day at embroideries and sweets, and after a dinner party stepped into the comfortable house-boat again and once more on waking found ourselves far away in the country among lovely scenery bound for the celebrated monastery of Tien Dong.

Each chairbearer from Ta Lang Shan to Ta Jow received 500 cash, each baggage carrier 300 cash. Each boat from Ta Jow to Ning Kong Jow cost 600 cash. It will thus be seen how very little is the expense of the whole trip, even with the fifteen dollars return ticket from Shanghai to Ningpo added to it. Ten days would be quite sufficient time. Some of those who are thinking of Japan might do well to turn their attention to the flowery hill tops, and yet more beautiful valleys around Ningpo.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE ANALECTS OF CONFUCIUS.

SHANGHAI, May 10th.

The Chinese newspaper, *Shin-pao*, of Shanghai, in yesterday's impression, makes the following interesting remarks with reference to the discovery by the Chinese Envoy to Japan, of the ancient book called "*Kwang K'an's* Edition of the Analects of Confucius," in the Ashikaga College.

This ancient book was spoken of by everybody, but no one had ever seen it. It was lost in China, as totally lost as if it had been burned in the Great *Burning of the Books* by Tsin Shi Hwang, and now it has been found in Japan,—and who knows what further literary treasures may yet be found there? Japan has had its own literature for over 2,000 years (1,600 would be nearer the mark); in point of antiquity the literature of European countries cannot be mentioned on the same day with this. In the 28th year of Tsin Shi-hwang, corresponding with the 72nd year of the Japanese monarch Ko Rei-Tengô ("Filial Spirit") of the 7th Generation of Emperors, (there have been 122), Sü Fuh first arrived in Japan sent by Tsin Shih-hwang, first Emperor of the Tsin Dynasty, (B. C. 239-210) to find the elixir of life, the ambrosial drug which confers immortality. The Tengô craved of the Chinese monarch the books of the five Emperors and the three scholars (or, three amurai, for the character is the same) and Shi Hwang made him the gift. At Kumano Yama, "the Bear's Wild Mountain," Japanese historians relate, is the tomb of Su Fuh, and the villagers of the surname "Shen"? (meaning Hitotsu) are Su Fuh's descendants. The Three Divine Mountains or Islands spoken of at that time are the present Japanese *Mishima*, the Three Islands. The colony of young men and maidens brought over by Sü Fuh to populate the land brought Chinese books with them, and this was the origin of Chinese literature in Japan.

During the first and second years of the Chinese Emperor Kien Wu, of the Han (25 A.D.) dynasty, corresponding to the 86th year of Suinin Tengô, of the 11th generation, Japan sent an Envoy to the Han Emperor, which was the beginning of diplomatic intercourse between these two great oriental countries, and every Japanese Envoy returned to his country with Chinese books. Thus Shô-mu Tengô, (46th generation) had an Envoy sent to China who brought back many classical works.

The Buddhist priests Ting-hai (Jô-kai), and Tsui Cheng, also came to China, travelled there, and collected books.

Envoys to foreign countries may well spend their leisure time or hours of recreation in many worse ways than in collecting valuable books for the country from which they are sent.

Occidentals praise the present, we Chinese give the palm to the past. In the past we had, for instance, better music than we make now with our present instruments, which cannot move the heart like foreign music; but when we had the ancient bell, drum, the *Yün* and the *seh*,* our music must have been even better than Western music. What has become of our beautiful old music?—Then again look at our old Treatises on the medical art. Although the prescriptions differed from modern European ones, what incomparable monuments of erudition and research were these ancient tomes! How is it that we have now fallen so far behind the Occidentals in this matter also?

We may, perhaps, by the study of our ancient books recover these lost arts. Who knows but the *germs* of many of the most highly prized modern inventions, to say the least, may be found in them, of the telegraph, steamers, mining, and railways? The Han dynasty had automatic horses and wooden oxen," the Sung dynasty had, we are taught, two-wheeled war vessels, the Yüan (in the time of Marco Polo) had the won-

* Instruments of many strings, like the Japanese *koto*. See Myrheer Van Aalst on ancient Chinese Music, I. M. Customs publication or "yellow-book."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1931. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
10] HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIBBS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCEWEN. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [25

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,

THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1888. [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS

INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE CONCERT GRAND in Solid Mahogany, with all the latest improvements, the chief features of which are the Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, Sostenente Sounding Board, Sympathetic bridges of reverberation, triplex scales, tone-sustaining pedal, and the new patent Tuning Apparatus.

To meet the demand for a really good instrument at a reasonable cost, Messrs. BRINSMEAD have specially constructed, to our Order, an Upright Trichord Mahogany Piano, warranted to stand the climate, with which we give a written guarantee. The price for Cash is $350, or on the Two Years Hire and Purchase System $15.50 per month.

—PIANOS ON HIRE.

TWO OF BRINSMEADS' SEMI-GRANDS AND TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE AVAILABLE FOR HIRE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1888 [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats.
" Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirtings.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888 [91

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

EXPORT BIER BRAUEREI, DREWS & Co.,
Gaarden, near Kiel.
IMPERIAL BEER, Quarts and Pints.
KIELER EXPORT LAGER BEER.

APENRADE ACTIEN BRAUEREI.
APENRADE BEER, in Quarts and Pints.
BERGEDORF VEREINS BRAUEREI.
BERGEDORF BEER in Quarts and Pints.
BREWERY "BAVARIA" MUNICH.
HACKERBRAEU in Quarts and Pints.

FRIEDRICH KROTE'S COBLENZ,

Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Moselle Mousseux, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Rauenthaler, Josefshofer, Berncastler Doctor, &c.

Now on view, for the first time imported to this Colony:
SPLENDID PIANOS
With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.
HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Queen's Road, 14.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [27

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

FLEUSS' PATENT HAND ICE MAKING MACHINE.
AMERICAN ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
HINKS' DUPLEX CHANDELIER LAMPS.
BELGIC 60 CANDLE POWER HANGING LAMPS.

COFFEE MACHINES.
GARDEN SYRINGES.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
RUBBER SEA BOOTS.

COFFEE ROASTERS.
COCKROACH TRAPS.
VEGETABLE STRAINERS.
RAIN COATS.
DESSERT SET.

SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [29

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1888.
St. Carles's Life in Corea.
Victoria Cross Heroes from the Crimea to Zululand.
Electricity and Magnetism, by Thompson.
Commander Martin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.
Froude's English in West Indies.
Gray's Structural Botany.
Wood's Nat. History Library, ed., 3 vols.
Pole on Whist. Cavendish on Whist.
Beeton's Dictionary. Geography History and Biography.
Chambers's Encyclopædia.
The New Universal Language "Volapük" by Von Aalst of I. M. Customs Service.
A very fine Piano by Kirkman, trichord throughout, iron frame, and guaranteed first class instrument.
Cheap Pianos that have been on hire for few months. Good as new.

Pianos, can be purchased by monthly payments.
A fine lot of Good Oleographs, framed and unframed.
A new lot of Framed Pictures.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
New Inkstands in various designs, 2 and 3 bottles.
New stock of Feather and Hand painted Fans.
Great variety of Photo Albums.
Very cheap illuminated Album, $3.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigarette Holders.
Demon Tennis Bats.
European Account Books, ready ruled.
Chit Cases and Books.
Ladies' Glacé Walking Shoes.
" thin Kid " "
" " " Indoor "
New French Books, including "La Terre."
Boxing Gloves. Cricket Balls.
Walnut Letter Racks.
Leather Covered Dumb Bells.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO } $833,333-33.
RESERVE FUND $240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"METAPEDIA,"
Captain Purvis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th instant or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1888. [501

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1888. [1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ALBANY,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per package per day.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1888 [483

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"AMOY,"
Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1888. [510

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.
THE Company's Steamship
"BISAGNO,"
Captain A. Tognasso, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Docks.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888 [505

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALWA"
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, at DAYLIGHT.
This Steamer has most superior Accommodation for Passengers, both 1st and 2nd Saloon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [3

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship
"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 19th instant.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"NECKAR,"
Captain H. Supmer, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [4

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"GEELONG,"
Captain James Thom, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1888. [503

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship
"PACTOLUS,"
Burnham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1888. [381

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"PORT ADELAIDE,"
2,751 Tons Register, West, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *via* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at THREE P.M.
To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 21st June and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 12th July.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$160.00
To San Francisco..... 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States..... } 200.00
To Liverpool..... 300.00
To London..... 305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st May.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1888 [36

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 5th June, 1888. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [4

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... } 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [1

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ANCONA," Captain W. J. Webber, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888 [3

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at THREE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... } 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [2